THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Phone Our Own Corres

LONDON, Friday, June 8, 1855. The Russians have evacuated the Circassian fortress of Sudjuk Kale, or Novo Russusk, after having spiked their sixty guns and blown up the fortifications. Their position was untenable since they could not get supplies on the Black Sea, and the mountaineers, belonging to the Shapsugh Confederacy, continually swarmed around the outworks, and intercepted the communications with the Transcaucasian army. The Russians keep now only four fortified places on the Black Sea in their possession: Serastopol, which is besieged; Anopa, which by the capture of Kertch and Yenikale, and by the evacuation of Sudjuk Kale got likewise into a very precarious position; the twin Forts of Ocrakoff and Kinburn, at the Liman of the Bug, and Odessa. The chain of fortresses which encircled the Circassian tribes and shut them out from the sea is now broken through, and the spell of the Russian name has lost its power in the Caucasus. Rumors were affoat at Constantinople that even the fortifications of Gumri in the interior of Mingrehis were destroyed by the Russian garrison, and that all the Trans-Caucasian army had received orders to fall back upon Tiflis for the protection of the capital against an attack of Shamyl, for the Turks gave no credence to the reports of a truce between the Russians and Lesghians, and declared the rumor was circulated by Russian agents in order to prevent a vigorous resumption of the Asiatic war by the Turks. Mustapha Zarif Pashs, the commander of the forces at Batoun is about to attack the Russians, and his task is especially to push to Anapa, and to igvest the fortress in conjunction with mountaineers. Williams Pasha has reorganized the Asiatic army and put Erzerum and Kars in an efficient state of defense; he is likewise to take

The bombardment of Sevastopol has been recommenced for the third time, to be continued until the assault.

the offensive.

The debate in the House of Commons, carried on since Monday and again adjourned, has scarcely any importance, since the closing of the Vienna Conference makes a sudden dishonorable peace impossible. The war must be carried on with vigor and energy, and people begin again to be satisfied with Lord Palmerston, as they cannot be in fear of a hollow peace, by which Russia might overreach England. As to Sir James Grahame, Sidney Herbert, Gladstone, Cardwell and the Earl of Grav. they are all openly denounced as traitors, as the tools of Russia, and everybody congratulates the country that such men have ceased to be Ministers.

The cunning of Austrian diplomacy has at last everreached itself. The Conferences were finally closed, and Austria, after having expended above \$100,000,000 in useless armaments, is looked apen with suspicion both by the Allies and by Russia. It is true, the Austrian army occupies the Principalities, but it has estranged the affections of Moldo-Wallachis, and England and France will never allow Francis Joseph to retain the two Provinces occupied under false pretenses. They might have been transferred to Austria as the price of an efficint cooperation, but not of an inefficient neutrality; countries are often confuered, but they cannot be stolen and pocketed in broad mid-day. Prussia is now triumphant; the obloquy to which she was subjected falls new principally on her haughty and rapacious neighbor and rival. She has remained on the terms of intimacy with Russia, and without spending countless millions to gain a prestige which could not be maintained, she remains consistently neutral in the present contest, while Austria has expended her income and her voluntary or forced loan only to irritate the Caar by ingratitude, without gaining the good will of the Allies, who complain of her inconsistency. The panegyrics on the superior diplomatic skill of Count Buel and Francis Joseph are now silenced, and the poor Germans who lately were so proud of the uprightness and liberal policy of Austria see now that no faith can be put in Hapsburghs. Bust in the right time an Austrian outrage against Protestantism has been reported to England which probably will be turned to account. John Borzinsky, a brother of the Order of the Monks of Mercy, chief physician to the convent of that Order in Prague in Behemia, has changed his religious persuasion, and trusting that the Austrian law of 1848 which permits any Austrian subject to change his religion has not been abrogated, embraced the Protestant faith on the 17th of January at the Lutheran church at Petershain in Prussia. On his return to Austria he was imprisoned, and as he resisted all allurements, threats and sufferings, he was declared to be mad, and is now confined with the incane in the dungeon adjoining the dust-hole of the Convent. The facts of this Austrian outrage have been already laid before the Protestant Alliance and will increase the rising indignation against that treacherous, bigoted power. According to the best information the Austrian Generals Count Grünne, aide-desamp of the Emperor; Count Coromin, late beacher of the Emperor and Commander of the Molde-Wallachian Army of Occupation; Baron Hess, designated Commander-in-Chief; Prince Windischgratz, Baron Jellschieb, and Count Schlick, are all thoroughly Russian, and indignant at the idea that Austria could under any emergency make war upon the Czar on a non-Austrian ground and prove ungrateful to its late friend-

him into an alliance with Russia. A. P. C. The Brussels journals state that an extraordinary suicide has just taken place at Mons. Madame B\_\_\_, a respectable inhabitant of that town, threw herself into the River Trouille, after having frusly tied to her waist a little girl, aged five, belonging to the Founding Hospital, and whom she had most carefully dressed and erowned with roses.

n-need. On the other hand Count Buol, Minister

Bach, and old Prince Metternich are advocates

of an active alliance with the Western Powers.

The Emperor, a shrewd, uneducated and self-

willed young man, wavered between the two

parties; as long as he believed that peace would

be maintained and under the impression that

England and France were both anxious to get

out of the scrape, he accepted the advice of

Count Buol and Baron Bach; but as soon as he saw that the continuation of the war was inevit-

able be fell back upon Austria's neutrality, and

the Russian party is now friumphant and in the hope of soon prevailing over him and getting AFPAIRS IN PRANCE.

PARIS, Thursday, June 7, 1855. We have now Pelissier's detailed report of the famous actions of May 21-24. It is dated the 26th. What is noticeable is that while the victorious General gives the proximate loss of the Russians, he makes no estimate of the French loss, remarking simply that it was important. Non-official reporters, writing from the French camp, calculate it loosely at two thousand killed and wounded, at the same time furnishing data frem which one might infer that it was still greater. The result of these actions has been looked on here atd in England as a presage of greater success in the immediate future, but it is not difficult to understand why the Russians should take a contrary view of it. If they, before retiring from this place d'armes, whose defenses were incomplete, inflicted upon the French a loss as great as the latter suffered at the Alma, they may naturally reason, d fortieri, that before retiring from the main works of Sevastopol, they can exhaust the whole assaulting force of the combined armies. Here, we argue that the conquest of the Crimea is near at hand, making of the occupation of the Sea of Azoff, the Genitchi, and the evacuation by the Russians of one or two small forts on the Circassian coast of the Black Sea, a larger part of our argument than perhaps time will approve. The conquest of the Crimea, then, being near at hand, we go on to say Russia will soon ask for peace; whereupon some one remarks, "Russia has not been in the habit of "sueing for peace in analagous cases:" and they instance Peter the Great after Narva, and Alexan der I. after Borodino. Then, we other some if worse comes to worst, we will withdraw a reply, if worse comes to worst, we will withdraw a hundred thousand veteran troops from the Crimea embarking them under protection of our garrison

Meantime those Vienna Conferences, opened to so little purpose and still left so long ajar after the departure of Russell and Drouyn do l'Hnys, are finally closed in form. Austria remains exact-ly where she has been from the outset, and means to be till the end, on the fence-sedat aternumque sedebit, unless indeed she be pricked off by revolutionary bayonets, in which case she would slip down on the Russian side. But while others are fighting she is winning-daily strengthening her corbold in the Principalities, where her occupa tion is likely to become possession. It would not be the first time that she has gained territory by

fortifed at Kamiesch, and march then Rhine

ward, holding out a flag of promise to the op-pressed nationalities; and so come again general

urepean war, and a reconstruction of the map of

subterfuge and falsehood. Her fairest possessions have not been gained by open fight.

An accident has happened to the Submarine Telegraph between Balaklava and Varua, which may interrupt communications for several days. Public funds and hopes have been elevated by the reports coming from the East of late : and we rest cheerful expectation of hearing, when tele graphic communication is restored, of some grand carnage, in which the pain of our "sensible will be assuaged in a warm Russian blood bath.
On the peaceful, industrial side, there has been

this week a fine sight for sore eyes in the grand cattle fair held on the Champs de Mars—a strange locality for such an exposition, and the contrast brought out the more strongly by a brilliant re-view of the garrison of Paris, held there last Menday for the entertainment of the little kinglet of Portugal. The neat cattle and the swine, and the turkey cocks and the Shanghaes, bore comparison with the bipeds of the butchering guild most creditably. The Cent Gardes, the finest animals, and the worst-duped men of the French Ar-my, were surpassed in their own way by some of e magnificent sleek-curried bulls, the elite of the bovine race. There were about five hundred neat cattle, something like two hundred sheep, and nearly as many of the swinish breed; then came turkeys, chickens, pigeons and other fowl, in fair preportion of numbers and excellence to so much flesh. There were represented to the solution of the solution There were representatives from several foreign countries to this domestic animal con-gress—in largest force from Switzerland and Enland. The distribution of prizes, of which Prince Albert received two, not of the first order, took

place yesterday.

The external gayety and amusements of Paris

The external gayety and amusements of Paris are in their fullest bloom. Within a fortnight there have been half a dozen of the usual Spring races in Paris and the neighboring towns Museums and collections of art almost without number, and Imperial palaces, are thrown open to visitors; dancing at the Chaumière, at Asnières, at the Hotel de Ville, and "all intermediate social stations" is at its brishest. The Mayor of London with lady Mayorare come to take part in the fun with Portuguese Egyptian and other Princes. Rachel returned to the stage last night at the Français as if to do them honer: or perhaps it was from jealousy of another tragedian, her equal at least, who has been for the public's enthusiastic applause. The tragic queen of the moment is Signora Ristori, the bright par-ticular star of a troupe of Italian actors from Turin, who have been playing at the Italian Opera House the pieces of Alfieri, and Silvio Pellico and some light Italian comedies. They are to be followed this week by an English troupe, who are to give the this week by an English troupe, who are to give the French a taste of Shakespeare and lesser dramatists in English. If they act well their parts and the audience chance to understand them, they will spoil the relish with which Parisians have recently listened to a translation and adaptation of Hamlet at the Odeon. As you may suppose Hamlet at the Odeon differed from the Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, whom we know, as the authors who claim to translate him (they say traduce in French) differ from the late W. Shakespeare. After or cotemporaneously with the English troupe comes German Company from Berlin, bringing Faust ard Wilhelm Tell. A Spanish Company, who will play Moratin and Lope de Vega, are also rumored

In matters musical we have in the way of recent novelties, at the Opera Comicue, a comic opera, with pretty music by Auber, who has introduced God save the King and Rule Britannia, in respect for the English in the boxes and the akiance. God save the King, I may say in passing and on French authority, is of French origin, the music composed by Sulli for the words Dieu saure le Roi, which was sung by the pupils of St. Committee Roi, which was sung by the pupils of St. Cyr when Louis XIV visited that establishment. An opera by Halevy, entitled Jaquarita, is performing at the Theater Lyrique. I speak of it not for the music's sake, but for the sake of citing from a highly laudatory critique upon the work the following choice

passage:

"The acene passes in Surinam, one of those regions of South America which Cooper rather than Columbus may be said to have discovered. The getting up of the piece is so perfect in all its details that one is forced to believe that the manager must have dispatched a vessel toward the Ohio, to the shores of Cuyahoga or of Lake Krie, to bring back all the details of the mise enterne."

This reminds me of an item I saw in an English paper last week, which informed the British pub-lic that a valuable lake of sulphur had just been discovered in Utah, New-York. I remember when I went to see and hear "L'Onele Tom" at the Ambigu Comique three years ago, that the rise of the curtain disclosed a beautiful scene whose background was made up of Alpine mountains and waterfalls, while the foreground was embellished with luxuriant (painted) tropical vegetation. It was not till a "party" addressed a person, who bore every external mark of an English groom in plain livery, as Senator, that I discovered we were in Ohio. For the moment there is nothing new at the Grand Opera. But Cruvelli is studying hard, under Verdi's personal direction, her part in the looked-for Sicilian Vesprers of that master. Meyerbeer's L'Africani, that used to be so much talked of as among the forthcomings, we hear nothing of now a-days. It is thought that William Tell and other of the grand operas of Rossini which have latterly lost ground before the nosier showier works of Meyerbeer, will be resumed this season in honor of the old man's visit to Paris

He arrived here last week, coming on by easy horre-power stages from Italy. They say his delicate organization and nice musical ear is shocked and distressed by railway rattle and serecebing steam-whistles. So far from being dead or brain-shattered, as we newspaper corre-spondents would have him last Winter, he is plump and clear witted for a man of his time of life. friends represent that the doctors, or nature's own forces, are like to cure him of the nervous de

rangement from which mainly he suffers.

The event of the week for us Americans in Paris was the imprisonment of Horace Greeley last Sat-urday. The report of it spread rapidly, exciting general and earnest sympathy for our worthy Chief who seemed much less troubled about the matter than the rest of us-looking upon it rather as a merely curious incident of foreign travel. As he will tell his own story in the columns of THE

TRIBUNE, I need say nothing more of it.

At last, after an unusually cold, rainy season, the weather has become warm almost to sultriness. It is hoped the change of temperature will speedily make itself felt in the grain market, where at this time of year prices run in a direction contrary to the mercury. The cost price of bread for the past week has been 46 centimes or 1 centime above the selling price. A good crop, or even the prospect of a good crop, will bring about a partial reduction; but the only effective relief for the working classes is in a rise of wages in correspondence with the increased amount of gold in lation—the chief cause of the augmented price of provisions. Government has recognized the action provisions. Government has recognized the action of this cause by raising the pay of various classes of its servants—among the rest of the gens darmes

very recently. Suicides and grave accidents seem on the in-Suicides and grave accidents seem on the in-crease, numerous as they generally are in Paris. Apropos of grave accidents, I want to mention a fact for the benefit of those who suppose that they never happen out of America: In the year 1853 there were ever "9,000 accidental deaths" in France. My authority is the report of the Minis-ter of Justice. Of these 58 were steam and rail-road accidents. It certainly remains true that travelers are better cared for here than with us. Thus, one day last April two trains came in col-lision on the road between Metz and Forbach; five lision on the road between Metz and Forbach; five passengers were killed on the spot, and fifteen others seriously wounded. It was just one of those cases which "our special reporter" would be sent to look into; we should be indignant for a day or two, then receive explanations and corrections from conductors and directors for a day or two or more and then prepare our minds for a calm con-sideration of the next week's accident of a similar nature. They do those things better in France.

Six employees of the Metz and Forbach are now in prison, found guilty of criminal carelessness respecting that accident, which of course does not prevent the surviving wounded from entering civil suits for damages. So again: the Court here deeided the other day that "a contractor (entrepreneur de travaux) is bound to see to it that necessary precautions are taken to prevent accidept to his workmen; and therefore when, in con sequence of the want of solidity of a scaffolding or other apparatus constructed by the orders of the contractor, one of his workmen is injured, the centractor is answerable, although the victim of the accident himself aided in its construction.

It is nearly three years I think since I first wrote to The TRIEUNE some account of the com-mencement of the revived art of pisciculture in France. I now read in the Courrier du Bas Rhin that the nursery at Huningue has distributed this year, in January and February, to different parts of France and to some foreign countries, nearly one million embryons. And now, with few excep-tions, the little fishlings are all doing well. The youngsters of somewhat older growth in the artificial lake at the Bois de Boulogne were brought up at the nurseries of the College de France. I spoke of them at the time the lake was stocked weeks ago. They all wax fat, and wriggle in a manner eminently creditable to the institution which gave them a first start in life. Thus far they have picked up their own living in the lake although it was supposed they would have needed before this more food than nature furnishes them.

HORACE GREELEY IN A FRENCH PRISON.

THE FEELING OUTSIDE.

From Our Special Correspondent. Paris, Monday, June 3, 1855. On Saturday evening last at 6 o'clock a dinner party of Americans was awaiting in the saloens of the Trois Freres Prozençaux, Palais Royal, the arrival of Mr. Field, the President of the American Beard of Commissioners to the Paris Exhibition, and Mr. Greeley of THE TRIBUNE. The dinner was an official one given by Mr. Field to his colleagues, the American Commissioners, and a few invited guests, among whom were Mr. Greeley, Gen. Thomas, Under Secreof State; Mr. Fay, Minister to Switzer land; Mr. O'Sullivan, Minister to Portugal; Mr. Belmont, Minister at the Hague; Mr. Piast, Secretary of Legation at Paris. At half an hour past the time set for the dinner Mr. Field arrived and announced that Mr. Greeley had been arrested while dressing for the dinner and was at that moment in prison. The consternation of the company at this unexpected announcement was general, and all, in the expectation that it was a political arrest, asked in the same breath for an explanation. When the cause was made known a general burst of indignation was heard, and the event promised for a moment to interfere the event promised for a moment to interfere with the festivities of the evening. No Amer-ican possesses more admirers or more warm friends among his countrymen than Horace Greeley; and to see him thus rudely seized or a debt for which he was in no way responsible, and thrown into a vile French prison, was an event well calculated to arouse the angry feelings and the sympathies of every one present. Not-withstanding the large number of office-holders and political enemies of Mr. Greeley present at dinner-party, a disposition was at once manicredit to their hearts. A consultation was held to devise measures for his immediate release; but when it was known that the process was purely a civil one, and that Mr. Greeley, fearing to com-premise to some extent the strength of the case, had positively refused to make a concession to the authorities by giving security for the payment of the money, it was evident that all means of release was cut off, and that he would be compelled to lie in prison till the case could be brought before a tribupal. To Mr. Belmont, whose conduct as a Minister of the United States I have had occasion to criticise in the columns of THE TRIBUNE, I tender the most grateful thanks for the energy and good feeling which he manifested in view of this gross outrage.

Mr. Greeley was seized at his house while pre-

paring to attend the dinner party referred to, by the Commissary of Police of the district in which he was residing, attended by two deputies. Mr. Greeley had received no intimation of the proceed. ings which were preparing for him, and was nat-urally astonished at the arrest. He asked to be conducted to the United States Legation, a request which was at once complied with. Arrived in front of the bureau, the officers, fearing that he might find a sanctuary for protection if once under the flag of the United States, refused to allow him to descend from the carriage. Mr. Piatt, Secretary of Legation, and several gentlemen who hap-pened to be in the bureau, were called to the door, pened to be in the bureau, were called to the door, and here a scene of a somewhat ludicrous character took place. Mr. Piatt asked Mr. Greeley to descend from the carriage in order to be able to converse more freely, when, as Mr. G. made a movement to descend, the officer rudely pushed him back again and closed the half-opened door. Mr. Piatt, exasperated at this conduct, seized the officer, pushed him aside, and again attempted to open the door. The Commissary then bustled up, and demanding of Mr. P. if he knew who he was, drew from his coat pocket his insignia of office. a drew from his coat pocket his insignia of office, a tri-color flag in the form of a belt, tied it around his waist, and projecting his full stomach forward to its fullest official dimensions, demanded with authority if the gentlemen saw and comprehended that? There is no officer so pompous and so arbi

trary in the discharge of a known duty as a French-man; and the gentlemen having indulged in a laugh at the officer's expense, he grew violent, and either fearing a rescue or being desirous of taking a revenge on the prisoner for the slights paid his dignity, he seemed disposed to hurry off to the prison with his precious charge, without listening to any propositions of settlement. Several gentle-men offered to go security for Mr. Greeley's ap-pearance at court whenever he should be called men chered to go security for Mr. Greeley appearance at court whenever he should be called for; but they did not care for security, since the passport system and the Police of France rendered his escape impossible without it. They desired security for the twelve thousand france demanded for the lost statue; but Mr. Greeley would not allow his friends to go security for that sum, on the principle that it might seem to some extent an acknowledgment of the justice of the claim, and thus operate prejudicially in the trial of the case, He saw at a glance the gravity of the difficulty into which he had fallen, and preferred to have legal advice before taking any steps himself. There was therefore no alternative but to go to prison.

On the way te prison the borses were frightened on the Champs Elyse's and ran away. The driver to step them directed their heads against a tree on the sidewalk, which arrested them, but not until the carriage was so badly injured as to require another one to continue the route. The officers had nanaged to escape before the concussion took place, but had refused Mr. Greeley the same privi-lege, preferring rather to let him be killed than that he should get out of the carriage. He escaped unhurt. Arrived at the prison, he was given a tolerably comfortable room for a Paris prison, and was visited by several American gentlemen during the course of the evening, who supplied him with every-fhing which he required for his prison residence. It was Saturday night, and the lawyers of eminence had gone to their homes in the country to remain over Sunday, so that the hope of being prepared for the tribunal before Monday afternoon was out the question.

On Sunday we spent an hour with Mr. Greeley in the 'parloir' of the noted prison of Clichy. On entering the front office we were told to wait until our names, written on a printed request, should be carried to the prisoner and to the officer in charge of the building to be rised. The considerable number of visitors who had already preceded us had, I found, given the employees of the establishment an exalted idea of the importance of their charge; for while we were waiting in the antercom we heard frequent allusions to the "Grand Seigneur" from America and his brilliant levée in the "parleir." We through many guards and slightly bolted d the ricketty old building and at last arrived at the "parloir." This is a dingy, dirty room, the size of an ordinary parlor, where the inmates of the prison are allowed to receive and converse with their friends. The room was badly ventilated, badly lighted, and centained no furniture but chairs. There were about thirty persons in the room, the visitors and the visited, men and women, going through all those little ecstatics to which French buman nature is susceptible under difficulties; and in the midst of this little school of French character we found Mr. Greeley quietly seated, with the process, in a bad specimen of French caligraphy in one hand and a copy of the Laws of the State of New York, fresh from Mr. Vattemare's library, in the other. To find Mr. Greeley in such a position, with such surroundings, and upon a charge for which he was in no way responsible, called up at once all the indignation of which we were capable. These feelings, however, were soon modified by the good humor with which the prisoner recounted his adventures since his entrance, by his critieral character of life in a French prison.

The general feeling of sympathy manifested for Mr. Greeley by the Americans in Paris, and the eagerness with which their services were offered in any capacity in which they might be useful, must have contributed very much toward alle-viating the disagreeableness of his position. It is not believed that politics or the Government had anything to do with this arrest.

NEW EXPEDITION INTO CENTRAL AFRICA.

AFRICA.

The limits of the great unexplored regions of Africa may be roughly indicated by the parallels of 10° north and south of the Equator, and extending from Adamana in the west to the Somanli country in the cast. This extensive region is just touched by the routes of South African explorers, Livingston and Lacerda, and by the Abysinian travelers, by Barth, Overweg, Vogel, and the Chadda Expedition in the north. The greatest inroad into this unknown region has been made by traveling up the Bahr el Abaid, or White River, on which and along which there has been a continuous tide of explorers ever since 1835, when the Egyptian Government dispatched an expedition up this river; which was followed by several others of the same kind, as well as by Austrian Catholic Missionaries, by many traders and adventurers. The extreme points reached on this river by any of the travelers lay between 4° and 5° north latitude. It is from Lake No that the new expedition is going to penetrate to the westward, up the Bahr el Ghazal. This expedition is fitted out by and under the direction of M. Brun Rollet, a Sardinian, who for the last twenty-three years has been residing in Khartum, chiefly engaged in mercantile pursuits. This gentleman has already ascended the Bahr el Abiad several times from Kahrum as far as 5° north latitude, of which explorations a full account will shortly be published. As may be supposed, M. Brun Rollet is intimately acquainted with the countries of the White River, its inhabitants and natural resources. He has been very successful in his mercantile transactions, particularly in ivory and gum, so abundant in those countries, the yearly export of the former amounting at present to about 800 cwt. But he has reason to know that the country he flow proposes to explore is much richer in that and other, articles of commerce. countries, the yearly export of the former amounting at present to about 800 cwt. But he has reason to know that the country he flow proposes to explore is much richer in that and other articles of commerce. This expedition will consist of six boats, manned by about sixty men all well armed. M. Brun Rollet is strongly built and imured to the climate, of scientific attainments, and has been aided in his scientific outfit and preparations by the savans of Paris and Turin. The expedition is entirely a private one, and undertaken by his own means, the French and Sardinian Governments having given him special recommendations to the Pacha of Egypt. M. Brun Rollet is at present in Cairo, and will shortly start for Khartum, where his final preparations will be made for the ascent of the Bahr el Abiad and Bahr el Ghazal, in the direction Waday. It may be noticed that the latter river tion Waday. It may be noticed that the latter river has mostly been called Keilak in late years; but I am informed by M. B'un Rollet that the Arabs and the black natives of those countries do not know it under that name, but principally by that of Bahr el Ghazal, sometimes Misselad.

A few days ago, as a farmer named Gleeson was cutting turf on Shanbally Bog, near Borrisokane, he dug up from a depth of twelve spit a lump of tallow, about seven pounds in weight. It was quite hard and had a yellowish tinge on the outside, but on being scraped showed a perfectly white interior. The portion of the bog where it was found was very hard and film. Dr. Griessler has discovered a thing useful to all art-

ists. A few drops of spirits of ether will he has fo when mixed with rancid oil, restore its freshness.

Prince Paul of Wurtemberg set out for his great vovage, the greatest he perhaps ever undertook, yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. He left our city on board of the steamer Nicholas for St. Louis, whence he intends proceeding with a caravan over the plains to San Francisco. Thus he will see that city for the foorth time. From San Francisco he will start for China and Japan. The kindness of his friends in Washington has provided the illustrious traveler with sufficient recommendations to enable him to penetrate perhaps deeper into the mysteries of these two countries than any other traveler before him. This vovage will occupy him two years, after which he will return to Germany in order to see his relative, and will reside at his castle near Struthgardt, unless his attachment to New Orleans should bring him back here, where he lived for more than thirty years. The evening before the departure of the Prince, a large number of his friends gave him a brilliant screenede as Prince Paul of Wurtemberg set out for his grea

evening before the departure of the Prince, a large number of his friends gave him a brilliant serenade as a proof of esteem, and were addressed by him with marked feeling and eloquence.

[New-Orleans Bee, June 15.]

Serious Conflagration.—On Tuesday night last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a watchman discovered fire issuing from the warehouse on India wherf, belonging to Messrs. Reid & Soutter, and immediately gave the alarm. As soon as possible the fire companies with their apparatus were on the spot but the warehouse being of wood and filled up with bogshead al ooks, it was impossible to subdue the flames or prevent them from spreading to the piles of staves on either side. About 250,000 staves were consumed, out of perhaps a million and a half on the yard, and the fire raged furiously for about twelve hours. The loss occasioned by this catastrophe cannot fall much abort of \$17,000, of which there was only a small portion in-\$17,000, of which there was only a small portion in-ned. The fire was no doubt the act of some heart-es and reckless incendiary. [Nor. (Va.) Her. June 21.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. The Semi-Annual Meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society convened at Albany on the 21st inst. The President of the Society, EDWARD C. DELAVAN, then addressed the Society as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW-YORK STATE TEMPER. GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW-YORK STATE TEMPER-ANCE SOCIETY: The Executive Committee of your Society has so recently issued an Address on the passage of the Prohibitory Law, containing their views on most points connected with the present con-dition of the Temperance Reform, that it is unneces-sary for me to take up the time of this meeting further than to call its attention to a few leading topics, which may come up for your consideration. may come up for your consideration.

It appears to me, Gentlemen, that the friends of

Temperance have now two very prominent objects to

First: To permit no infraction of the law. General neglect here would be fatal, and bring disgrace and contempt upon the friends of this sublime moral re-form everywhere.

Every ward in our cities, every town in the State

contempt upon the treats of this should have their leagues and vigilance committees of strong and leading men—men r solutely determined to stand shoulder to shoulder—not to yield an inch to the exemy, and see that the law is faithfully executed. Such combinations, universally formed, would I believe in a very great degree prevent the breach of the law and save a vast amount of litigation.

On the 4th of July next, the day of our National Independence, the Prohibitory Law is to be in augurated in the State of New-York. If that day is worthy to be commementated for having given us political fixedom, should it be less commemorated for giving us freedom from the greatest of all despots—the Rum Power! It is therefore to be hoped that the good people of this State, when assembled in their respective districts to thank God for freedom from British rule, will not fail to connect with it rejoicings and thankfulnes to the Giver of all good for the great boon He has greated to their prayers and labors—freedom from a power which has proved itself so destructive to private peace and National prosperity; and while thus rejoicing, may the resolution be still more faed, that while improvements in the law to make it more effective will be sanctioned, its repeal—NEVER. We must no more tolerate the thought of repeal of this law than the repeal of this Union and a return to a fereign yoke.

repeal of this law than the repeal of this Union and a return to a fereign yoke.

The second, and as I cannot but think as important a consideration as the first, is in relation to the demoralking drinking usages of society in private families.
The miserable drunkards are not all made so in the public liquor-bars, by any means; but oftener than is supposed we can trace the origin of the disgrace and supposed we can trace the on, in of the disgrad-downfall of our young men to the table and side-board

downfall of our young men to the table and side-board of their own parents.

The drinking and the drunkenness which are fostered in the hences of the land the law can only reach indirectly. The time, towever, will surely come, when the principles of Total Abstinence as a duty, and of Prohibi ion as a State pecessity, will be so firmly settled and established in the public mind, that a public writer will no more think of applying the term "property" to intoxiceting poisons kept for sale as a beverage, than to a mad dog let loose in the streets; but rather, as a noxions and a faral synance, to be seized and destroyed as the mad dog is now. When the principles which lie at the foundation of the Temperance Reform shall have become faily and deeply inwrought in the public mind, the general sentiment of the community will link the purchase with the seller as a wrong-doer. For surely these destructive compounds are as pernicious, if drunk in the private parlor, as in the public dram-shop; the bloos, and the mind, and the heart of the young are as effectually poisoned; and the bighting effects of such unhallowed indulgences are as numerous as fatal.

When a still more healthful and correct public sentiment shall be fully established, as to the nature and effect of intoxicating drinks on the mind and body—when the great truth os which the Temperance Reformation is based, viz: THAT ALL USE OF INTOXICATING DERINKS AS A SEVERINGE IS ABUSE—When this creat truth shall be fightly understood and learned,

Reformation is based, viz: THAT ALL USE OF INTOXICATING DRINKS AS A SEVERAGE IS ABUSE—when this great truth shall be rightly understood and learned, junists will not be as free as they now are with opinions in defense of a traffic the footsteps of which precede murder, arson, entue of every hue, cholera and disease of every shade as well as pauperism, degradation and death. When this great truth shall be universally established, as I have faith to believe it will, and as a truth too not to be controverted—unjust and pernicious laws, framed to protect and make legal one of the vilest trades which man who was made in God's own image can be engaged in—laws framed in a total misconception as to the rainous and destructive effects of the traffic, will no longer be quoted by men of standing and reputation as a reason why such a scourge should be perpetrated, protected and fostered.

Ever since! have been engaged with you, my fel-

Ever since i have been engaged with you, my fellow-laborers, in this cause, two prominent objects have been kept in view, which I have hardly for a moment lost eight of The one was to endeavor to interest all religious denominations in the movement, so as to pre-vent any just charge of its being considered sectarian; the other to endeavor to interest all political parties, the other to endeavor to interest all political parties, so as to prevent its becoming a party measure for dom agogaes to use for selfish ends. For I cannot understand why a movement, the only object of which is to stay the ravages of intemperance, and which soeks the good of the whole human family, should find an opponent in any branch of the Church of Christ, or in any political party. Nor do I now believe if self-interest, prejudice, fashion, misconception, and appetite were out of the way, but that every good man would enrol himself among its firmest supporters. would enrol himself among its firmest supporters.

On looking back over a quarter of a century, through which this Society has labored, I find as a general rule the efficers of the State Society, as well as all the auxiliaries, and I may add the National organization, have been selected from all parties in politics and all have been selected from an parties in pointes and adenominations in religion. And I also find that hitherto the great effort has been to induce all parties to adopt Temperance principles and practice. Temperance habits; and that any movement toward the formation of a distinct Temperance party has been scrupulously avoided. We have acted up to this time upon the belief that our great strength lay in this impartial and disinterested course of conduct. A course of conduct so defensible in theory, and which has proved so advantageous in practice, ought not to be charged hastily and without due consideration.

The future policy to be pursued by this Society, so far as political action is concerned, is a matter so important in its consequences that I shall not presume to indicate it, but shall cheerfully acquiesce in any decision you may strive at, after it has received the consideration its importance demands.

But whatever attitude the friends of Prohibition may decide to take at the present important crisis, and And I also find that hith.

But whatever attitude the friends of Prohibition may decide to take at the present important crisis, and whatever may be the manner in which their united strength may be directed, it is my settled conviction, if they act with prudence and are true to their principles, that no political party, arraying itself against those principles or against the Prohibitory Law, can carry an election among the people of the Empire State.

There are indeed other.

There are indeed other and great interests of society There are indeed other and great interests of society to be regarded, but in such a crisis is it reasonable to expect that Temperance men will compromise their principles by casting their votes in favor of candidates for office, high or low, who do not avoid the use of the poison themselves and who are not in favor of a rigid enforcement of the Prohibitory Law as to others?

The friends of Prohibition throughout the State should be reminded that there are to be chosen at the November election, one hundred and twenty-eight Astarbly here their votes.

semblymen, thirty-two Senators, eight Judges of the Supreme Court, and at least one Judge of the Court of

Supreme Court, and at least one Judge of the Court of Appeals, and great sumbers of local, judicial and civil officers. And while hereafter, as heretofore, party organizations and party politics should be disregarded by Temperance men in casting their votes, is it possible to compute the importance at so critical a juncture that those votes should be cast so as to secure the election of caudidates pledged to the principles of Total Abstinence and the Prohibitory Law.

Since in those States of the American Union where the sale of intoxicating figuors is prohibited, and made criminal by law, it is felt to be grievous that liquor should, notwithstanding, be imported and sold for dinking purposes under the sanction, in original packages, of a law of Congress, I beg leave to suggest whether it would not be expedient for the friends of Temperance in this State, to position and invite all those States where a prohibitory law exists, to units with them in petitioning Congress to exempt all such with them in petitioning Congress to exempt all such States from the operation of all laws of Congress which conflict with State laws, relative to the sale of intoxi-

cating liquors.

The following communication clears the way for such petitions:

such petitions:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1855.

TO EDWARD C. DELAVAN, Esq:

Bear Sir—Your note of the 5th instant has been received. In answer to the inquiry, I have to state that I am not desare of any treaty stipulate a between the United States and Foreign P were which would be inconsistent with an act of Congress providiting the impostation of interiorizing ignors. The eventh article of the Convention with France, of the sth of July, 1831, contains a stipulation for the admission of French wines at a specific duty. This stipulation, however, was to be binding on the United States for ten years only—from the exchange of the radication of the Convention, which took place on the 2d of February, 1832.

Very truly yours.

Refore closing permit me respectfully to surgest.

of the Convention, which toos place on the 2d of February, 1832. Very truly yours.

Before closing permit me respectfully to suggest, that some systematic plan should be devised at this meeting, by which the counties should regularly contribute to the funds of your society. Moderate regular yearly contributions would give increased energy and efficacy to the gratuitous labors of your Executive Committee. Without some such arrangement, I fear your Society must soon languish; and have little else but a name to live. This is not a time to hold back labor or money. The enemy is not conquered; only provoked to a desperate resistance. He can com-

mand almost any amount of means, drawn from his enormous gains wrung from the vitals of the people. Will the friends of this mighty movement now in press and on which the old world is looking with toulshment and suspense, keep back and grudgingly withhold the material necessity to sustain the pressure of the living agent on which we canishy rely to see and exerthrow the enemy! I think not, I cannot but hepe that the friends of this most righteons came not only in this State, but all over the Nation, will hold us in remembrance. We scatter our papers and tracks broadcast throughout this country and the world. Will not then the friends of humanity, so only in this State, but all the States, bear in mind that the Hon. Erastus Corning of Albany is our Freaung, and that every dollar sent him, our agent, O. Sovell. Esq., or any member of the Executive Commins, enables your society to scatter over 500 pages of valuable temperance reading of fifty numbers of The Prohibitionist? The cry for light comes up from every section of our extended country. Will not those having the means to bestow, and the love of God and God's people at heart, come up to our aid, and assens in breaking down one of the chief promoters of viasand the great barrier to our prospects as a national Let not any one say, "if I do not give, some one characteristics, the control of the selection of the chief promoters of viasand the great barrier to our prospects as a national Let not any one say, "if I do not give, some one characteristics, which is not give to the chief promoters of viasand the great barrier to our prospects as a national Let not any one say, "if I do not give, some one characteristics, which is not give to our subjects to see a national let not any one say, "if I do not give, some one characteristics, and the great barrier to our prospects as a national let not any one say, "if I do not give, some one characteristics, and the great barrier to our prospects by a national reservation. treasury will soon be full to overflowing, and or printed sheets be again flying by millions and tone of

When solicited to accept the Presidency of your When solicited to accept the Presidency of your Society I at first declined on account of other presing matters which would, to some extent at least prevent my attending properly to the daties of the office. But being assured that I would only be a quired to preside at the stated meetings I accepted the appointment. On examining into the affairs of the Society I found it deeply involved in debt; and unlessome one could be found to assume heavy responsibilities the Society had better dissolve. I at once-decided that it was my dury to assume those responsibilities throw aside all considerations of private case and interest, and in view of the great approaching contact devote to the cause what hitle energy and experience I might have at command, at least until the en extraord of a Prohibitory Law in the State of New York.

After a severe conflict, and notwithstanding the insperfectiors with which the cause has been advocated

After a severe conflict, and notwithstanding the inperfections with which the cause has been advocated
and the many mistakes which may have been made
the united efforts of the Temperan e men of this State
and the smiles of a good Providence have secured the
enectment, as I trust they will the enforcement, of a
Prohibitory Law. And now, considering my age, the
sickness of my family, and the many private dutie
which I have been obliged to neglect, I trust I may on
permitted to resign the office of President of this Society. I should be gratified if the Society would a sore
my resignation now; but desire at least that the resignation may take effect at the annual meeting in Jamary. I trust I may ask this relief, friends and fellow,
inhorers, without being considered a dessiter from
the field or as desiring to withhold my portion
of the tribute to the common cause; for though
I think it my duty to retire from the Presidency
of the State Society, the interests of the great
Temperance Reform (the very handmaid, as I
helieve of Christianity), and the strugles and suscesses of its friends, must continue to engage my warmest sympathics and prayers to the very latest moment
of my life.

Several speeches were made, and a number of reso-

of my life.

Several speeches were unade, and a number of resolutions adopted among which were the following:

Resolved That the spectacle of twenty thousand grogeries, ten handred and fifty-three breweries and distilleries, with all the appetite, avarice and party spirit which they threaten to a small for resistance, coes not shake the tirm and unaltership purpose of the body of delegates now assembled, or the bodies of Temperance men whom they represent, to defend, uphold and sire ughhen the great benign and constitutional statutes have now incorporated but the law of the land, and to procure the premy, faithful and impartial enforcement of all its provisions.

Resolved, That for the successful enforcement of the Problem tory Liquer Law it is of the first importance that all Executive and Judicial Officers, from the Constabe up to the Judge of the Ceut of Appeals, should be from also in the budge of the Ceut of Appeals, should be from also importance man in habit and principle, and heartily in favor of the principles of Problibition, Resolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens, and especially those who profess to love the cause of Temperance, to encourage and assist the officers whose duty it is to suffere the 'Age 'for the suppression of Intemperance, Pauperison and Crime,'s and to furish them with such facts and evidence as may come is their knowledge in reference to any violation of said law; and te complain of such officers whenever they shall neglect or refuse to their duty. Several speeches were made, and a number of reso-

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUE.

WEST MERIDEN, Conn., June 21, 1855. The General Association of this State convened in this place on Tuesday the 19th inst. The meeting was organized by the appointment of the Ray. Theodore D. Woolsey, D. D., President of Yale College, as Moderator. After the appointment of officers the body took a recess till 2 o'clock. The afternoon was occupied with the appointment of Committees and the usual preliminary business. In the evening the Moderator preached the regular annual sermon.

On Wednesday morning the Association accepted

the invitation from the State Reform School and visited its building. It is beautifully situated on a very ne elevation just out of the town, and has good opportunities for ventilation. Dr. R. Hawley is the Superintendent elect, and the Rev. R. H. Maine is the Chaplain. There are at present 141 boys committed for various offenses. They all appeared neat and orderly Several of the classes were called up and answered Several of the classes were called up and answered cuestions put to them with promptness and accuracy. A few short, pertinent and practical remarks were made by some of the visiters, and the interview was closed by the Rev. Mr. Hiram Biogham, a missionary from the Sandwich Islands, who repeated the Lord's prayer in the Hawaiian language. This Reform School is a new move in this State, and seems to operate very well. Four hours of each day are devoted to instruction and six hours to labor—either in mechanical employments or upon the farm as the boys may choose. nents or upon the farm as the

ployments or upon the farm as the boys may choose. The Association expressed their high approval of it in a commendatory resolution.

On repairing to the church business was again resumed. Delegates from Congregational bodies were invited to give their reports.

The Rev. E. W. Gilman of Rochester, N. Y., felt that Congregationalism was gaining ground in the State he represented, and he believed that they had the confidence of the body throughout the country from the fact that their organ, The Independent, had reached a circulation of eighteen thousand copies.

The Rev. T. R. Hunn of Romeo, Mich., lamented the deficiency of laborers in his State. There was only one sentiment throughout the churches in the State on the subject of Slavery. Strong resolutions had been passed by all the Associations condemning it and pledging themselves to labor for immediate abolition.

The Rev. J. R. Adams of Maine felt convinced that no State was more hostile to Slavery than the one by represented. The Liquor Law is doing much good also, and could not be overthrown by its enemiss,

also, and could not be overthrown by its enemica, however bitter.

The Rev. N. H. Eggl. Eston of Chicago, Ill., rejoiced in the progress that is being made in the West. The Sabbath is much better observed than formarly, so that in Chicago only one train leaves during the day. Other roads are coming slowly into the same observance of the day, and would immediately were it not for Boston stockholders who strongly opped it. Through the northern portion of the State there is a strong in fluence against Slavery. The Association of the State has also passed resolutions condemning the action of the American Tract Society. The destruction of some of the College buildings at Jackson by fire has been the means of convincing the Faculty there that it is better for the students to occupy rooms in private houses than in a College building expecially devoted to the purpose. He complained bitterly of the conduct of the Presbyterians (New School) which had resulted in the action at the recent meeting in St. Louis.

meeting in St. Louis.

The Rev. J. Gurssey of Dubuque, Iowa, sympathized with the feelings just expressed by the last peaker. Such conduct will cause great trouble among the Western churches. The ministers deeply regretted that such a step had been taken. All the churches in the State are strongly and actively operated the Slavery.

churches in the State are strongly and actively opposed to Slavery.

After the delegates had been heard, a stringent resolution was introduced and passed unanimously, condemning the recent action in regard to introducing Slavers into the Territories.

The conduct of the American Tract Society was then brought up, and after considerable discussion a resolution was adopted to the effect that it properly came within the sphere of this Society to publish some decided disapproval and condemnation of American Slavery.

Slavery.

The evening was occupied with Reports of various Societies in the State, which were also continued this morning; after which the body adjourned to meet in Middletown next June.

EPISCOPAL METHODISM.

A forcible and brilliant lecture was delivered of Thursday evening at Knickerbocker Hall, Eighth-av. on the Anti-Americanism of the Church Government of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by a young teman who gave his name as John Quiney Admericanism is. and then prove that Episcopal Methodism directly conflicts with it in every particular. He made these prin-

are not elected from or by the people, but are a self-appointed body, who have vested in themselves not only the legislative but also the judiciary and exerc-

First: That the law makers of the Methodist Church

Second : That the lay members have no power to